

VISITING SAVANTS, GOING TO ADJOURN

Section 1 of Pan-American Scientific Congress, Devoted to Anthropology, First to End

Extraordinary Efforts of South American Countries to Maintain Public Credit During War.

BUSINESS BECOMING NORMAL
Performance Under Financial Strain of Upheaval in Europe Held Reason for Encouragement by Chester Lloyd Jones.

Sectional meetings of the Pan-American Scientific Congress continued today in various Washington hotels and other auditoriums, with a prospect that within a day or two most of the sections will have completed their labors and be ready to adjourn. Section I, devoted to anthropology, which has been meeting at the New National Museum, was the first to end its work, and adjourned today.

The delegates continued to present important papers, mostly of a scientific character. One of the most important studies presented, which was not of a purely scientific character, furnished considerable enlightenment as to the extraordinary efforts which have been made by South American countries to maintain their public credit, especially their foreign debt obligations, which were menaced by the war in Europe. This study was contributed by Chester Lloyd Jones of the University of Wisconsin, who spoke on the effects of the war on Latin American public finances before section IX of the congress.

Financial Crisis Passed.
Mr. Jones said that retrenchments in expenditures, increased taxation and public loans have enabled the South American countries to pass the financial crisis, and that business in those countries is becoming normal.
"In some commercial countries," said Mr. Jones, "the war has had less effect. Bolivia is weathering the storm satisfactorily. Paraguay, a prey to revolutions and depreciated currency, is, independently of the war, in hard financial straits. Peru, Colombia and Venezuela are doing well, not because of their own financial strength, but because the character of their foreign trade is such that their markets have been only slightly affected. Ecuador is the least affected.
Mexico and Chile have been little affected because exhausted by revolutions at home. San Domingo is enjoying a boom in the sugar market. The performance of the Latin American states under financial strain of war conditions is reason for encouragement."

Dollar as Monetary Unit.
The American gold dollar as the unit of a new monetary system for South and Central America was suggested by Dr. S. N. D. North, assistant secretary for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He declared the American dollar to be the ideal monetary unit for the world, and said it could be adopted by the Latin American countries with very little disturbance to their economies.
He declared the fact that the United States had not adopted the decimal system for her money as being done in the countries to the south.

New Intensive Agriculture by Farmers of the Tropics Is Replacing Feudal System

Intensive agriculture in the tropics was described today before section III of the Pan-American Scientific Congress, devoted to conservation, in a paper presented by O. P. Cook, one of the United States delegates to the congress. Tropical agriculture, Mr. Cook said, is now entering upon a new period of development. He continued, in part:
"A rapid transformation is going forward, as a result of the control of diseases through sanitation and the introduction of electric power, automobiles and telephones. Civilization is becoming more and more dependent upon the tropics. Recent decades have witnessed an increasing demand, not only for spices, drugs, rubber, fibers and woods, but also for food products, notably bananas and other fruits, coffee, cacao and many kinds of vegetable oils.
"A rapid transformation of the possibilities of any tropical region must have as its basis an intensive system of agriculture, able to maintain the fertility of the soil. The idea that tropical agriculture can be improved by methods borrowed from temperate regions is largely erroneous. Flowing from the tropics are out of the question in many tropical countries. Instead of exposing the soil to be occupied by weeds, washed away by the rain, the great practical problem of tropical agriculture is to learn how to keep the soil covered and thus preserve and increase its fertility. The tropics afford an enormous number of valuable tree crops adapted to the widest range of natural conditions."
(Continued on Second Page.)

2,829,263 BRITISH OFFER THEMSELVES

Results of Earl of Derby Recruiting Plan Are Made Public.

CABINET RESIGNATION FORMALLY ANNOUNCED

Sir John Simon Refuses Entreaties to Remain—Welsh Miners Threaten Trouble.

LONDON, January 4.—Lord Derby's recruiting figures for the period between October 23 and December 12 show that 1,150,000 unmarried men and 1,679,263 married men presented themselves for service.
Of the grand total of 2,829,263 married and single men 102,000 unmarried and 112,431 married men enlisted immediately. Eight hundred and forty thousand single men and 1,344,979 married men were attested for future service.
Of the single men 207,000 were rejected, while 221,853 married men were not accepted by the recruiting officers.

Resignation Announced

Announcement was made in the house of commons today of the resignation of Sir John Simon, secretary of state for home affairs.
The South Wales miners appear to be dead against re-employment. James Winstone, president of the South Wales Miners' Federation, in a speech at Pontypool yesterday, announced that the executive committee had passed a resolution unanimously protesting against re-employment.
"I know what I am saying," he added. "Unless the politicians of this country are careful they will stop the South Wales coal fields and there will be no coal for the navy."

Completes Draft of Bill

Before the house of commons reassembled today the cabinet was scheduled to meet to put the finishing touches on the draft of the compulsion bill which will be introduced the following day. Thus far there has been no official statement as to the scope of the bill, and the greatest interest is being manifested by the general public as to the attitude the measure will take toward Ireland.

The Press Association, which declared that Ireland would remain in the operation of the act, estimates that the number of members of the house who will vote against the bill will not exceed forty.

Refuses to Stay in Cabinet

It again becomes evident that the cabinet crisis is not at an end. The only definite point is that Sir John Simon, secretary of state for home affairs, has resigned. He had a prolonged interview with Premier Asquith yesterday.

HEARINGS ON D.C. BILL WILL BEGIN TOMORROW

Invitations to Commissioners to Be the First to Appear Are Issued.

First hearings on the District appropriation bill will be held tomorrow, according to an announcement by Chairman Page of the subcommittee of the House appropriations committee in charge of the bill. Invitations to the Commissioners to be present at the opening hearing have been sent out and other officials who expect to explain items in the bill will receive notices for their appearance at the hearings tomorrow.

It is expected that the bill will not be reported from the full committee in a hurry, but that plenty of time will be given to receive and digest the report of the joint committee on the fiscal relations between the United States and the District of Columbia. Today made another attempt to get together on its report to Congress, but failed to complete its work. The committee will meet tomorrow night at the home of Senator Sutherland, and it is the hope of the committee that they will be able to submit their report to Congress Thursday. The time in which the committee must report expires next Monday.

FISCAL RELATIONS REPORT IS NOT YET COMPLETED

Joint Select Committee to Meet Again Tomorrow Night—Conclusions Withheld.

The joint select committee on the fiscal relations between the United States and the District of Columbia today made another attempt to get together on its report to Congress, but failed to complete its work. The committee will meet tomorrow night at the home of Senator Sutherland, and it is the hope of the committee that they will be able to submit their report to Congress Thursday. The time in which the committee must report expires next Monday.
The members of the committee are still closely guarding the result of their labors. It was said, however, after the meeting today, that no report had yet been agreed upon and that some differences of opinion had arisen among the members of the committee that must be smoothed out if possible.

ANTI-SPIITING LAW WILL BE ENFORCED

Maj. Pullman Issues Warning That Violation of Regulation Will Mean Arrest.

HELD POSSIBLE FACTOR IN HIGHER DEATH RATE

Diphtheria and Tuberculosis Among Diseases It Spreads, Health Department Points Out.

Searching for an explanation of the extensive increase in Washington's death rate last year, health department officials today attempted to direct attention to the danger of the spread of diseases through disregard of the law prohibiting spitting in street cars and other public places.
It is known that this careless and filthy habit is a direct conveyor of many fatal diseases, among them tuberculosis and diphtheria, both of which recorded increases during the year just closed.
While Health Officer Woodward frankly admits that the cause for the increase in the death rate remains to be discovered, the spitting danger is one that is regarded as a possible factor in the situation, and the health department intends to do all within its power to minimize it during the present year.

Present Regulation Sufficient

The present regulation on this subject is regarded as sufficient, provided it is effectively enforced. While spitting on sidewalks is prohibited, the department regards as much more dangerous the carelessness of some persons in spitting in street cars and other inclosed places, where the germs do not come into contact with fresh air, and, therefore, are much more likely to thrive.
The results of an active anti-spitting crusade will be noted carefully by the department, and it is expected that more widespread enforcement of the regulation will make its effect felt in the reduced number of tuberculosis cases. While enforcement of the regulation is in the hands of the police department, the health department will endeavor through printed circulars and in other ways, to make Washington freer from the dangerous habit than it has ever been.

To Be Strictly Enforced

Maj. Pullman, superintendent of police, today issued a warning that anti-spitting law is to be strictly enforced, beginning in a few days. He believes that education of the people as to the regulation against expectorating on the sidewalks, in street cars and public places generally should precede wholesale arrests.

"But," he added, "you can say that the regulation will be strictly enforced and members of the department will be so advised."
Maj. Pullman thinks it had enough force to expectorate in the street, but when they use the sidewalks it becomes a serious matter, which should be strictly enforced.
"I am only too glad to co-operate with the Anti-Tuberculosis Society or any other organization," he said, "in the enforcement of laws that are framed with a view to protecting health," the superintendent said.
Maj. Pullman said the police department all over the country are working to get the masses acquainted with the laws and regulations governing the different communities, believing that educating them and getting them to follow the law is the best way to prevent crime. The tendency, he stated, is to educate them so that it will become unnecessary to make so many arrests for minor offenses.

No Excuse for the Habit

"Expectorating on sidewalks and in other public places," said Maj. Pullman, "is a filthy habit, for which there absolutely is no excuse."

When the regulation was enacted several years ago Maj. Sylvester, who was chief of police at that time, waged a campaign of education by having members of the force hand spitters a card warning them to heed the law. The card read:

Please Take Notice!
Police Regulation.
To spit on any paved sidewalk or footpath; or to spit on any street railway car or other public vehicle; or to spit on any part of any public building under the control of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia is unlawful.
Several thousand copies of the cards were distributed by the police, and since that time an occasional arrest has been made. Now Maj. Pullman has issued a card warning them to heed the law. The card read:

It is further provided that street railway company and proprietors of other public vehicles carrying passengers for hire shall keep posted conspicuously in each and every one of their cars and public vehicles notices forbidding such expectorating or spitting. The punishment is a fine of from \$1 to \$40.

In most of the cases made for violations of the provisions of the regulation, it is stated, the defendants were required to deposit \$1 collateral, and such, it is stated, was the amount of the fine imposed in cases before the judges of the Police Court. Following a crusade that the police department has waged for some time, it is said that the purpose of this campaign of heavier penalties may be asked.

SCOTCH PAPER SEIZED

Socialist Article on Lloyd George Conference Is Disapproved.
GLASGOW, Scotland, January 4.—The police have seized all the copies of the current issue of the Scotch socialist paper Forwards, which is said to have printed an account of the meeting on Christmas day of David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, with the Glasgow trade union officials, which account was not approved by the British censor.



CREW OF THESSALONIKI WISH TO ABANDON SHIP

Greek Liner Has Been at Mercy of Gales and Seas for Ten Days.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Members of the crew of the Greek liner steamship Thessaloniki wish to abandon the ship, which has been at the mercy of gales and seas for ten days, according to a radio message received here today from the steamship United States, which has gone to the aid of the disabled vessel.
The Thessaloniki, which has been virtually adrift for about ten days, is being towed by the United States. The ship's crew, which consists of 190 men, are in a state of panic and wish to abandon the ship. The ship has been hit by a series of heavy gales and is now in a dangerous position. The United States ship is now towing the Thessaloniki and is expected to reach the ship in a few days.

Steamers "Standing By"

The first message telling of the breaking of the tow line was received at 2:15 o'clock this morning. It gave her position and said that the steamer had no means of aiding herself. Discrepancies had been sent out the message stated, and the steamers Finland and Stockholm were reported to be "standing by."

Steamers Go to Vessel's Aid

A radio message received here early today from the Scandinavian line steamship United States said that steamer had turned from her course and headed toward the Thessaloniki. The captain said he had sent out the message to the United States ship, and was proceeding at fifteen knots an hour. The northwest gale which raged all night had entirely abated.

Transfer Again Reported

The Greek liner received a message today from Capt. Zagoras of the Patris saying that the Thessaloniki's passengers had been moved to the United States ship. Officials of the line were surprised at this message in view of the fact that Friday last a wireless message was received from the Patris saying that she had taken on board the 300 passengers on the Thessaloniki.

German Town Taxes Amusements

BERLIN, January 4.—via London.—The authorities of Neukolln, one of Berlin's largest suburbs, have decided to impose an amusement tax. Ten per cent of the receipts of all theaters and similar amusements will be collected.

TOKEN OF GRATITUDE

Belgium to Commemorate Acts of Generosity Toward Her People.

HAVRE, France, January 4, 12:45 a.m.—A Belgian royal decree has been issued creating the Golden Book to commemorate the acts of generosity and charity toward Belgium during the war.
The book will contain three parts. The first will give a complete list of the monetary gifts that the generosity of the peoples of the world has placed at the disposal of Belgium. In the second part will be a notice of each organization created to feed and help the Belgians during the German occupation, with the names of the persons who directed the organizations.
The third part will include the work of the various institutions formed abroad, or in the unoccupied territory, to succor refugees, wounded prisoners, and, in general, all Belgian victims of the war.

GERMAN EXPORTS FALL OFF

Trade to U. S. Decreases \$2,971,648 in Last Quarter of 1915.

BERLIN, January 4, via London.—Exports from the consular district of Berlin to the United States in the fourth quarter of 1915 amounted to \$28,537, compared with \$3,600,235 in the corresponding period of 1914. Exports to the Philippines were \$443, compared with \$19,832. Total exports to the United States in 1915 were \$4,377,843, against \$18,250,291 in 1914; to the Philippines, \$23,266, compared with \$203,562.

A Record Year

The year 1915 was the largest in circulation and advertising in the history of The Star.

The continued increased service to its readers has resulted in a constantly increasing circulation both Daily and Sunday.

Yearly Average Circulation, 1915-1910

	Daily	Sunday
1915	72,364	53,807
1914	68,080	50,879
1913	65,641	49,509
1912	63,804	50,093
1911	57,797	47,382
1910	48,345	44,046

This constantly increasing circulation has produced for advertisers in The Star

Maximum Results at a Minimum Cost

That Washington merchants understand and appreciate this fact is shown by the following figures:

Advertising Record for 1915 and 1914

	1915 LINES	1914 LINES	Increase LINES	Loss LINES
The Star	11,347,240	10,896,033	451,207	
2nd Newspaper	6,457,558	6,336,234	121,324	
3rd Newspaper	4,750,048	4,907,996		157,948
4th Newspaper	3,906,198	3,400,195	506,003	

PRESIDENT IN CAPITAL TO DEAL WITH CRISIS OVER LOSS OF PERSIA

AMERICAN'S STORY OF PERSIA'S LOSS

Charles Grant of Boston Tells of Harrowing Experience in Mediterranean.

FIRST WARNED OF PERIL BY TERRIFIC EXPLOSION

Robert McNeely, American Consul, Not Known to Be Among the Survivors.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, January 4, via London, 10:30 a.m.—Charles Grant of Boston, one of the two Americans known to have been on board the British steamship Persia when she was torpedoed in the Mediterranean last Thursday, has arrived in Alexandria. Mr. Grant, so far as is known, is the only American from whom can come the story of the Persia's sinking. He gave to the Associated Press today the most detailed account yet received of the disaster.
"I was in the dining saloon of the Persia at 1:05 p.m.," he said. "I had just finished my soup, and the steward was asking where I would take for my second course, when a terrific explosion occurred."
"The saloon became filled with smoke, broken glass and steam from the boiler, which appeared to have burst. There was no panic on board. We went on deck, as though we were at drill, and reported at the lifeboats on the starboard side, as the vessel had listed to port, I clung to the railing."
"The last thing I saw was the tie on Capt. Sprickley's life belt."
"As the vessel was then listing so badly that it was impossible to launch the starboard boats, I slid down the starboard rail into the water. I got caught in a rope, which pulled off my shoe, but I broke loose and climbed on some floating wreckage, to which I clung."
"The last I saw of the Persia she had her bow in the air, five minutes after the explosion."
"In Water Many Hours."
"After floating about on the wreckage until 4 o'clock in the morning I saw five boats. I was pulled into one of them. We were English. One explained that we were survivors of the Persia and gave directions to the cruiser as to where the other boats were. The Persians and Orientals were taken off immediately by the English sailors."
"Robert McNeely, American consul at Aden, sat at the same table with me on the voyage. He was not seen, probably because his cabin was on the port side."
"It was a horrible scene. The water was dark ink. Some of the men were screaming, others were calling 'good bye.' Those in one boat sang hymns."

More Survivors Landed

LONDON, January 4.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company has received a dispatch from Malta, saying that eleven more survivors from the steamer Persia have been landed, including Lord Montagu. Robert M. McNeely, the American consul at Aden, was not among the survivors landed at Malta. The Peninsular and Oriental Company says the survivors consist of three English, one Italian and seven Persians.

Senate Speeches Pending

Chairman Stone told the President there were intimations that some senators were preparing to make speeches on the sinking of ships with loss of American life. The President is understood to have simply replied that the administration was doing all it could to protect American rights.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS

Met at noon and adjourned out of respect to the memory of Justice Lamar until noon tomorrow. An expected attack on the administration's foreign policy thus failed to materialize.

Met at noon.
Secretary McAdoo asked a rush appropriation of \$100,000 for rural sanitation and fighting typhoid and pellagra.

The naval affairs committee arranged to begin public hearings tomorrow, starting with yards and docks.

Representative Campbell of Kansas introduced a resolution for the creation of an international federation of nations to preserve international law.

Gen. Sherwood of Ohio, in a speech, denounced preparedness as instigated by the "armament makers and militarists," and favored reduction of the standing army to 50,000 men, to save the government \$50,000,000 a year.

Representative Frederick C. Hicks of New York was sworn into office.

SEEKS FULL FACTS; THEN HE WILL ACT

President Confers With Secretary Lansing on the Submarine Situation.

MAY CALL ON CONGRESS TO TAKE DECISIVE STEP

Austrian Charge Asks Suspension of Judgment in Case of the Persia.

White House Statements on Persia and Lusitania

Secretary Tumulty today issued the following statement for President Wilson:
"The President and the Secretary of State are taking every measure possible to obtain the full facts in this grave matter, and will act just as soon as the information is obtained."
The statement issued this morning was compared during the day with that similar statement by Secretary Tumulty following the sinking of the Lusitania, dated May 8, was as follows:
"Of course, the President feels the distress and gravity of the situation, and is considering very earnestly, but very calmly, the right course of action to pursue. He knows that the people of the country wish and expect him to act with deliberation as well as with firmness."
Four days later, on May 12, the following statement was issued at the White House:
"The course of the President has been determined. It will be announced just as soon as it is possible to publish the facts in preparation."

Official announcement that the government will act in the newest phase of the submarine crisis brought on by the sinking of the Persia was made today at the White House.

After a brief conference with President Wilson, Secretary Tumulty issued the following statement:

"The President and the Secretary of State are taking every measure possible to obtain the full facts in this grave matter, and will act just as soon as the information is obtained."

The President cut his honeymoon short and returned to Washington today to keep in closest touch with the international situation.

In the absence of detailed and specific information on which to base the next step, President Wilson canceled the cabinet meeting which was to have been held today, but conferred with Chairman Stone and some members of the Senate foreign relations committee.

Senate Speeches Pending.
Chairman Stone told the President there were intimations that some senators were preparing to make speeches on the sinking of ships with loss of American life. The President is understood to have simply replied that the administration was doing all it could to protect American rights.

Senator Stone told the President that when the foreign relations committee met tomorrow he wanted to be prepared to meet any situation that might arise. The senator said after his talk with the President that until the facts regarding the Persia were obtained nothing could be done. Any action, he declared, which outraged the United States should be dealt with severely.

Chairman Flood Calls.
Later Chairman Flood of the House foreign affairs committee called at the White House and conferred with President Wilson on the situation.

White House officials said both the Senate and the House would be kept informed of all important developments in the foreign situation, probably through conferences between the President and Senate and House leaders, although if any drastic action is taken it is possible that the President may send a message to Congress.

The President instructed Secretary Lansing to bring immediately to the White House any new information which came to hand, and then himself reading the official dispatches so far received and getting in touch generally with the situation.

Sources of Information.
The administration is depending largely on the inquiries which Ambassador Penfield has been instructed to make at Vienna and those which consuls are gathering elsewhere to establish the nationality of the submarine which is said to have sunk the Persia and to